



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

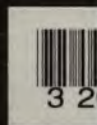
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

US
2340
42





.S.
.S. A .S.
x m y
Xp^o FERENS./

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER 15, 1913



RECEIVED

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

1913



.S.
.S. A .S.
x m y
Xp^o FERENS./

MEMORIAL

TO THE CONGRESS

OF THE UNITED STATES

IN SENATE

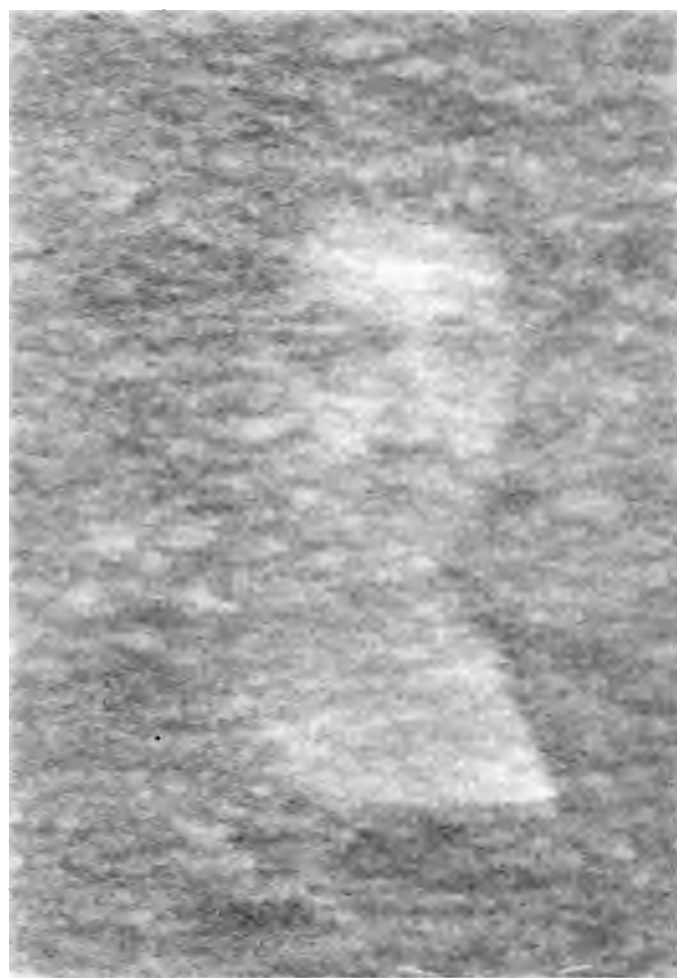
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SENATE

1893



0

A MEMORIAL

OF

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

FROM THE

CITY OF BOSTON

IN HONOR OF HIS

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA



BOSTON

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL

1893

LS 2349.42

✓



Miss Lillian Page



LS

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, November 10, 1892.

ORDERED: That the Clerk of Committees, under the direction of the Committee on Printing Department, be authorized to prepare and publish an edition of three thousand copies of a memorial volume of the COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION, to contain an account of the services at the Boston Theatre on said day, together with such other matter as the said committee may deem advisable; and that each member of the City Council of 1892 be furnished with twenty copies of said memorial volume; the expense attending the same to be charged to the special appropriation for the Columbus Day Celebration.

Passed. Sent up for concurrence.

In Board of Aldermen, November 14, concurred.

Approved by the Mayor, December 16, 1892.

A true copy.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,

City Clerk.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION	9
EXERCISES AT BOSTON THEATRE	15
ORATION BY PROF. JOHN FISKE	25
APPENDIX—DETAILS OF THE PROCESSION	49

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
PORTRAIT OF COLUMBUS	<i>Frontispiece</i>
STATUE OF COLUMBUS	10
CITY HALL	20
FANEUIL HALL	30
OLD STATE HOUSE, FRONT	35
OLD STATE HOUSE, REAR	40
BOSTON THEATRE	43

[THE following explanatory note relative to the Columbus portrait and signature has been kindly furnished by Mr. Theodore F. Dwight, librarian of the Boston Public Library.]

THE portrait of Columbus which appears as the frontispiece of this volume is a version of a painting in the gallery at Versailles; the facts of its origin and the name of the artist are unknown. It has been ascribed to a pupil of the great master of the Low Countries, Jan van Eyck.

The characters accompanying the portrait represent the cipher which Columbus employed as his signature, reproduced from the facsimile of his letter to their Catholic Majesties of Spain, communicating observations on the art of navigation, written at Granada, February 6, 1502. This letter is given in the "*Cartas de Indias*," a work published by the Spanish government on the accession of the late king Alfonso XII. to the throne. For the composition of this cipher Columbus gave explicit directions in his will, and required his son Diego, or other heir to his estate, to adopt it for his own; but he left no explanation of the significations of the seven letters prefixed to his name, and they have remained a puzzle to all who have attempted to discover their meaning. Although many reasonable conjectures have been offered since the time of Washington Irving, no more satisfactory reading has been suggested than his, given in the appendix to his *Life of Columbus*.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

1492-1892.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

THE year 1892, being the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, was specially observed in many of the large cities of our country, on account of its historic importance; and celebrations upon a grand scale were carried out in honor of Columbus and to commemorate his wonderful achievements.

The Anniversary Celebration in Boston took place on October twenty-first, and was projected by the City Council and also independently by a number of the citizens at large. Through the efforts of the latter, a fund was raised and a statue of Columbus procured. This statue was located upon the grounds of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, and unveiled with appropriate exercises on the day above mentioned. In connection with the dedication of the statue a large procession, composed chiefly of Catholic societies and organizations, paraded the principal streets of the city, took part in the dedicatory exercises, and constituted the most imposing feature of the celebration.

The City Council made extensive preparations for the

observance of the day, and a Committee on Celebration was formed composed of the following members, namely:

COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION:

ALDERMEN.

JOHN H. LEE, *Chairman.*

JOHN H. SULLIVAN,	EDWARD J. LEARY,
MICHAEL J. MITCHELL,	THOMAS W. FLOOD,
THOMAS F. KEENAN,	WESTON LEWIS,
JACOB FOTTLER,	WILLIAM A. FOLSOM,
NATHANIEL J. RUST,	JOHN F. DEVER,
OTIS EDDY.	

COUNCILMEN.

DAVID F. BARRY, *President.*

HUGH L. STALKER,	JOHN MERRILL,
THOMAS ARTHUR,	JAMES H. COUGHLIN,
JOHN M. O'HARA,	JOHN J. HEALY,
ALBERT W. FORBUSH,	JAMES KEENAN,
WILLIAM T. GRAHAM,	NICHOLAS J. QUINN,
JOHN F. FITZGERALD,	ABRAHAM C. RATSHESKY,
TIMOTHY F. MURPHY,	THOMAS F. LYONS,
HUGH McLAUGHLIN,	CHARLES H. DOLAN,
SETH P. SMITH,	MELANCTHON W. BURLIN,
WILLIAM C. PARKER,	WILLIAM F. FINNERAN,
FRANK H. BRIGGS,	FRANK F. PROCTOR,
MICHAEL T. CALLAHAN,	FRED H. YOUNG,

HENRY B. GOODENOUGH.

JAMES L. HILLARD, *Clerk of Committees.*



STATUE OF COLUMBUS.



The programme laid out by the committee provided for open-air concerts, salutes, and fireworks in the different sections of the city, decoration of the public buildings, and commemorative exercises at the Boston Theatre.

EXERCISES AT BOSTON THEATRE



ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES AT BOSTON THEATRE.

THE anniversary exercises were arranged with care by the committee, and were unusually interesting. Owing to the great interest manifested by the public in these exercises, and the very general desire expressed to attend them, it was considered necessary to secure a building that would accommodate a large number of people, and the spacious Boston Theatre was accordingly engaged for the purpose. Tickets were issued, and invitations were sent to the members of the City Council and heads of city departments, United States officials in Boston, the governor and staff, State officials, the School Committee, ex-mayors, the judiciary, representatives of the press, and prominent citizens of Boston. His Honor Mayor Matthews was invited to preside, and with rare good fortune the committee were enabled to secure Prof. John Fiske to deliver the historical address.

The theatre was tastefully and appropriately decorated throughout with flags and bunting; tropical plants were grouped upon the stage, and flowers adorned the speaker's desk. In front of it was a beautiful floral piece in the form of a vessel, composed of everlastings, and called the "Santa Maria." The stage was occupied by those who were to participate in the exercises; also members of the City

Council and other prominent persons. The exercises began at nine o'clock A.M., being preceded by appropriate music, rendered by an orchestra under the leadership of JOHN C. MULLALY.

Mayor MATTHEWS called the assemblage to order with the following remarks:

REMARKS BY HIS HONOR MAYOR MATTHEWS.

Ladies and gentlemen, It is my pleasant duty to welcome you to these, the first exercises in the celebration of the day. A long programme, as you all know, has been arranged, lasting far into the night; and I assume that you are all impatient to listen to the addresses and the poems which have been kindly prepared by distinguished gentlemen for this occasion. With your permission, therefore, I will proceed at once with the exercises of the day. Prayer will first be offered by the Rev. MINOT J. SAVAGE.

PRAYER BY REV. MINOT J. SAVAGE.

Let us join in prayer. Our God, we are glad to believe that at no time in the history of the world hast Thou left Thyself without a witness. In every age and in every nation Thou hast been coming to Thy child man, revealing Thyself as truth, as love, as righteousness, as fast and as far as we have been able to make Thee welcome in our hearts and lives. And we believe that the history of the world has all been sacred history,

that Thou hast never been far away, but hast guided Thy children when they knew not themselves whither they were going, that there has been a grand purpose in it all, and is to be a grand outcome that shall justify the toil and the sorrow.

We rejoice over that great event which we believe Thou didst superintend and direct, which has led, though unwittingly on the part of the great voyager, to the discovery of this new world, and to the creation of our great people. And we ask Thee this morning, Father, as the one fitting celebration of this event, that we may consecrate ourselves to building here a great, world-wide civilization, a place where man as man shall be recognized as an equal son of God, and where liberty and truth and righteousness shall reign forever more. Amen.

The following ode, composed for the occasion by HENRY O'MEARA, was then sung with fine effect by THOMAS E. CLIFFORD.

COLUMBUS, CONQUEROR OF OCEAN.

AIR — "THE PALMS."

Hail to our New World's gloried Natal Day —
 Tell in glad song of our Discoverer's deed,
 Lifting our lands from long oblivion's sway —
 Man's broad domain from bond of ocean freed!

CHORUS.

Sound loud his praise with proud acclaim —
 Sing of his mighty soul with grand emotion —
 Columbus!

Blazon his name —

Hail to our hero — Conqueror of Ocean!

Ah, how he strove with faith of stayless power,
 How all his force of will and heart was hurled,
 Destined to reach a new creation's dower —
 Wealth to enrich a disbelieving world!

CHORUS: Sound loud his praise, etc.

O, on this day, when loud from shore to shore,
 Memories peal with spirit of the past,
 May his the ocean of our hearts explore,
 Finding a world of gratitude at last!

CHORUS: Sound loud his praise, etc.

Next came a trio — "Excelsior" — sung by Miss WESTERVELT, Mrs. McMUNN, and Mr. CLIFFORD, of the Balfe Concert Company.

Following the trio was the reading of the poem, also specially written for the occasion by HENRY O'MEARA.

The reader was Miss CARRIE COURTNEY, who achieved a distinct success in her delivery of the poem, and received a round of applause from the audience.

COLUMBUS, THE WORLD REVEALER.

Sing—grand quartette of centuries—sing his name
Whose theme now resonant thrills in all your notes—
Sound—refluent sea of years—O time proclaim
In rhythmic tide the fulness of the fame
That on thy surging flood reverberant floats!

His life-ray beams again—a glowing brain
Burns vivid for a waiting World once more—
A wanderer walks the hills and halls of Spain,
Pleading for spread of faith and man's domain,
Our sundered race's oneness to restore.

Again, amidst the joy the Conquerors feel
Who crush Granada's Moorish reign of wrong,
His grander conquest gains the mission seal
Set forth by Arragon and crowned Castile
Where King most potent set His signet long.

At last comes that portentous parting day,
With all its dread, its pathos and its pain,
When his brave caravels from Palos Bay,
With freight of history, curve through Tinto's way
And carve their path to cleave the Spanish Main.

High Teneriffe now flames her grim farewell
With lurid veilings from an Old World's view —
Volcanic fires and watery terrors tell
Of fears one conquering will alone may quell,
On this dark quest revealing man a New.

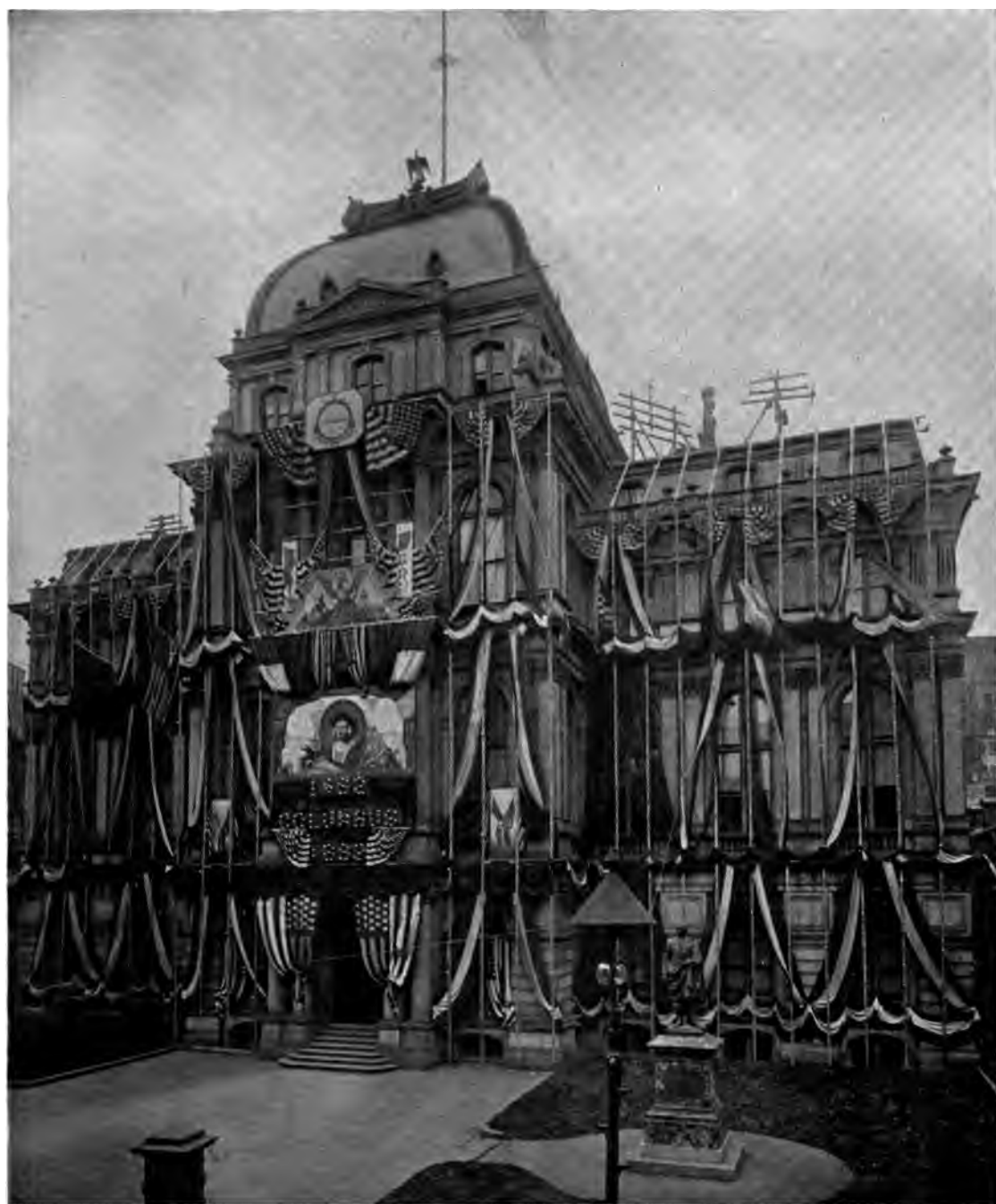
But now — dread sight, unmarked, undreamt, before —
Each compass veers — “Good Heavens, do all conspire?
Their treacherous needles tell the North no more —
Shall science prove no guide to point that shore —
No ray on destined goal of our desire?”

Thus speaks the heart while low misgivings mar
As winds refuse to fill the wrinkling sail;
But through the constant soul there gleams a star
That moves from Heaven and guides in gloom afar,
Though helm and astrolabe and compass fail.

That star now bids his lumined nature be
A spirit light to speed his groping band,
On ever changeless o'er a chartless sea —
On in a shoreless night of doubt and destiny —
Till out the Water's twilight looms the Land!

Ever speed on, O world-revealing Soul —
Spirit of Exploration, sail anew —
Trace our broad freedom's soil from pole to pole,
Time's ocean-mist that veils her form uproll —
Outline her shore of hope for universal view!

Then came the address of PROFESSOR FISKE. It was an interesting and scholarly review of the leading circum-



CITY HALL. — COLUMBUS DAY.

stances connected with Columbus' voyage, and was listened to by the audience with close attention. At its close the speaker was enthusiastically applauded.

After a selection of music played by the orchestra, the benediction was pronounced as follows:

BENEDICTION.

Now, our Father, as Thou hast been with us in the past, so let us know that Thou art with us to-day; and may we consecrate ourselves to studying Thy laws and building up Thy kingdom on earth. Amen.

The exercises were brought to a close and the great audience rapidly dispersed.



THE ORATION

THE ORATION.

BY JOHN FISKE.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

WE have met here this morning to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of one of the greatest events in the history of the world. The first crossing of the Atlantic ocean by Christopher Columbus was an achievement of which Americans are not likely to underrate the importance, and which no one with a due sense of the relations of cause and effect in human affairs can for a moment fail to recognize as supremely important. When we duly consider what America already means to the world while the development of European civilization upon this fresh soil is still in its earliest stages, when we take sober thought of what the future must have in store if this early promise is even partially fulfilled, we shall be inclined to pronounce the voyage that led the way to this New World as the most epoch-making event of all that have occurred since the birth of Christ.

But I do not propose to take up your time with glittering generalities. The best way to do homage to Columbus, or to show our appreciation of the real grandeur of his achievement, is to try to understand it in its relations to what went before it; and that is a kind of understanding which people surely do not commonly show in speaking or writing on the subject. In order to appreciate the significance of any historical event we must look at it in perspective, and the greater the event the more is the need of such perspective.

Now, the discovery of America was simply a part of a great and sudden outburst of maritime activity the like of which had never been seen before, and which within the limits of a single century discovered not only America, but nearly all the rest of the world outside of Europe. Down to that time the great wanderings of mankind had been by land; no people except the Northmen had ventured far into the trackless ocean, and the knowledge of civilized Europeans extended but little way beyond their own continent. Perhaps it is not always remembered that the first European ship crossed the equator in 1471, when Columbus was a man grown, and that no European ship ever sailed to the eastern coast of Asia until 1517, after Columbus had been eleven years in the grave. When that great navigator was in his

childhood, European knowledge of the surface of our planet was bounded on the south by the Tropic of Cancer, and to the east it was extremely hazy about everything beyond the Caspian sea and the Persian gulf. The globe made in 1492 by Martin Behaim, one of the most learned geographers of his time, may still be seen in the Town Hall of Nuremberg. It cuts off two-thirds of Hindustan and puts in place of it an island of Ceylon magnified tenfold. But within half a century after 1492, the Antarctic ocean had been visited, the earth had been circumnavigated once, the flag of Portugal was supreme in the East Indies, and Spaniards ruled in Mexico and Peru.

It is an interesting question, why should this wonderful outburst of maritime activity have come just at that time? why should the discovery of America by Columbus have happened in the fifteenth century? and why did Europe have to wait until then for such an event? The answer is easy to find; but first we shall do well to ask another question, and then we may answer the two together. There is no doubt that toward the end of the tenth century people from Iceland founded a colony in Greenland, or that ships from Greenland a few years later made voyages along the American coast, chiefly for the purpose of cutting timber, and in all probability came as far south as Massachusetts bay. Icelandic chronicles

have fortunately preserved the story of these interesting voyages, but Europe took no heed of them whatever, and they lapsed into utter oblivion until about the time of Henry Hudson, when the Arctic world began again to be explored, and long after the death of Columbus. Now, why was this? What was the difference between the eleventh century and the fifteenth, such that in the latter case a visit to the western shores of the Atlantic ocean soon led to the revelation of a new world, while in the former case it did not? The differences between the two ages were many, but the chief difference with which we are concerned is this: in the time of Columbus there was a propelling power at work which in the earlier time was absent, and that propelling power was furnished by a great and unprecedented disturbance of trade between Europe and Asia. That disturbance was caused by the Ottoman Turks. There is one other date in the fifteenth century almost as famous as 1492; that is, 1453, that year of mourning and humiliation when the grandest city of Christendom was captured by the robber bands whose descendants have to this day been allowed to hold it. But for nearly a century before Constantinople fell, the Turks had been strangling trade on the eastern shores and in the eastern waters of the Mediterranean. Their aggressions closed up old routes of trade and forced Europe to seek new routes;

and thus, I say, it was chiefly and primarily the Turks that set in motion the current of events that carried Columbus across the Atlantic. Aggressions from Asia as formidable as that of the Ottoman had occurred more than once before, but never had they encountered and displaced anything like so large a volume of commerce; and never had they been met with so highly developed a spirit of commercial enterprise. This point is very important and deserves a few more words of explanation.

Traffic between the Mediterranean and remote parts of Asia had been carried on from very early times, and some of its routes were doubtless in use before the dawn of history. During two thousand years preceding the time of Columbus three principal routes were used. One was through the Black and Caspian seas, the route associated with the commercial greatness of Constantinople and Genoa; a second was through Syria and the Persian gulf, a route illustrious for such cities as Antioch, and Damascus, and Bagdad; the third was through Egypt and the Red sea, especially associated with the glorious days of Alexandria and of Venice. By such routes as these, after variously changing hands, did the goods of Eastern Asia make their slow way to European seaports, — aromatic spices, black pepper, ivory, cotton fabrics, diamonds, sapphires, and pearls, silk

thread and silk stuffs, richly woven mats and shawls, in exchange for such European commodities as light woollen cloths, linens, coral, black lead, glass vessels of divers shapes and uses, brass, tin, and wrought silver, and Greek and Italian wines. It was probably seldom that the same persons travelled from end to end of the long routes that led toward the rising sun; still fewer were those commercial travellers who wrote an account of their experiences for the general increase of knowledge. So things went on for many generations.

But after the Crusades had brought Western Europe into closer contact with the luxury and refinement of the Eastern Empire, there was a change. The volume of trade with Asia began steadily to increase, and curiosity about Oriental countries and peoples was greatly stimulated. In the thirteenth century the Mongol conquests brought the whole vast territory from China to Poland, from the Yellow sea to the Euphrates, under the sway of a single monarch; the Mongol policy was liberal to foreigners, and in the course of a hundred years, from 1250 to 1350, a good many Europeans—chiefly merchants and Franciscan monks—visited China. Now came the first step toward the discovery of America. Soon after 1250 it became positively known, as a matter of personal experience, that China was a maritime



FANEUIL HALL — FRONT. — COLUMBUS DAY.



country with seaports looking out upon an open ocean. By those Europeans who pondered upon this information it was at once assumed that this ocean must be the Atlantic, because of the spherical shape of the earth. Here I must pause for a moment to remark upon a gross historical blunder which vitiates most of the talk and a good deal of the popular writing about Columbus. It is evidently supposed by many people that the spherical shape of the earth was a new idea in his time; some seem to think that he originated it, or that it was opposed and ridiculed by most of his learned contemporaries and especially by the clergy. Nothing could be further from the truth. The globular form of the earth was proved by Aristotle, and after him accepted by nearly all the ancient philosophers; and seventeen hundred years before Columbus the geographer Eratosthenes declared that it would be easy enough to sail from Spain to India on the same parallel were it not for the vast extent of the Atlantic ocean. But that vast extent was all a matter of guess-work, and other ancient writers, such as Seneca, maintained that the distance was probably not so very great, and that with favoring winds a ship might make the voyage in a few days. This question of distance, as we shall see in a few moments, was the main difficulty which Columbus had to meet. Objections arising from a belief in

the earth's flatness were made by ignorant clergymen, as by uneducated people in general; but learned clergymen, familiar with Aristotle and Ptolemy, did not for a moment call in question the roundness of the earth. Knowledge of such scientific points, however, was in those days apt to lie stagnant, and some striking experience was needed to vivify it. When the news of Chinese seaports was first brought to Europe, that far-sighted monk, Roger Bacon, in 1267 suggested that a ship might sail westward across the Atlantic to China, and he fortified his opinion by extracts from Aristotle and other ancient writers. There is nothing to show that Columbus ever saw Roger Bacon's book; but in 1410 a certain archbishop of Cambrai, named Pierre d'Ailly, wrote a book called "The Image of the World," which was widely circulated in manuscript and was printed in 1483; and in this very popular book that passage about sailing westward to China was cribbed—or perhaps it would be more amiable to say *quoted*—from Bacon. This book was diligently read by Columbus, and his own copy of it, with marginal notes in his own handwriting which show how powerfully it influenced him, may be seen to-day in the Columbian Library at Seville.

Thus we see that Roger Bacon's suggestion, though it found no practical response in his own

time, was transmitted to Columbus two centuries later and sank deep into his heart. Things changed greatly between the thirteenth century and the fifteenth. So long as Asia was more accessible than ever by the old routes, men had no motive for undertaking the strange and difficult work of finding new ones. Such new and strange work must wait until men were in a measure driven to it. Meanwhile, among the educated Europeans who found their way to the eastern ocean, there was one, the Venetian Marco Polo, who lived in the service of the Mongol emperor for five-and-twenty years and made journeys to and fro in the heart of Asia. In 1299, after his return to Europe, he wrote down his experiences in what is doubtless the greatest book of travels that has ever been written. It carried European thought still farther eastward than the Chinese seaports, for Marco Polo had heard a good deal about Japan, an island kingdom a thousand miles out in the ocean, which he called Cipango, and about which he told things which led many of his readers to set him down as a liar, but which we now know to have been for the most part true.

During the next century Marco Polo's book was widely read, curiosity about the East was strongly stimulated, and the trade along the old routes was rapidly increasing year by year, when the face of

things was somewhat suddenly changed. In 1368 the Mongols were driven out of China, and that country was once more shut up. But that was a small calamity compared to the rise of the Turks, who had entered Europe and taken Adrianople by 1365. Their corsairs swarmed in the Levant waters till the peril and cost of Christian voyages in that direction was increased manifold. The blow fell first and most heavily upon Genoa, which had profited most by the Black-sea route; but Venice also suffered gravely, and every town in the Netherlands felt the effects, which presently reverberated from end to end of Europe.

Thus upon men's minds began to dawn the question whether an outside route, an indirect path over the ocean, could be found to the lands whence silks and spices came. Perhaps civilized mankind had never asked of itself a more startling question. It involved a radical departure from the grooves in which the minds of sailors and merchants had been running ever since the days when Solomon's ships were laden with treasure brought from Ophir. The age that could propound such a problem was ripe for new ventures in other directions, too, — for a renaissance in science, in art, and in religion. The man that could solve it will always be remembered as one of the mightiest innovators of all time.

A whole generation passed while the question



OLD STATE HOUSE. — FRONT — COLUMBUS DAY.

was gradually getting propounded, and the answer, as with all such great questions, came by slow stages. Portuguese navigators first gave shape to the problem; and here, as throughout the story, we never get far away from the conflict between the Crescent and the Cross. For many generations the kingdoms of the Spanish peninsula had been striving to expel the Moorish invader. Portugal was first to free herself and carry the war into Africa. In suppressing Moorish piracy the Portuguese captains made their first acquaintance with longer and longer stretches of the coast of Africa and heard of Guinea and its mines of gold. A great man arose to the occasion, a man in whom missionary, merchant, statesman, pathbreaker, and scientific inquirer were combined after a fashion characteristic of that romantic age. Prince Henry of Portugal, called "The Navigator," own cousin to our Henry V. of England, was founder of the great school of explorers in which Columbus was the most illustrious disciple. The first object of these mariners was to ascertain whether Africa could be circumnavigated and a route thus found into the Indian ocean. Upon this question two different opinions were held by learned men, who were wont to settle all disputed points by referring to the wisdom of the ancients. The foremost authority on geography was still Claudius Ptolemy, who wrote in Alexandria in the second century

after Christ. Ptolemy held that the southern hemisphere was in great part filled by a huge continent which at one place was joined to Africa and at another place was joined to Asia somewhere near Farther India, of which he had some vague hearsay knowledge. Thus, according to Ptolemy, the Indian ocean was a landlocked sea with no outlet, and of course if the Portuguese captains had believed this doctrine they would not have tried to sail around Africa. But a different opinion was entertained by Pomponius Mela, a native of the Spanish peninsula, who wrote in the first century of our era a little book that was highly esteemed throughout the Middle Ages, especially by Spaniards. Mela believed in a great continent lying southward of both Africa and Asia, but he believed it to be separated from both these continents by a broad, open ocean. Still more, he chopped off the whole of Africa south of Sahara, and maintained that you could sail from the Strait of Gibraltar around into the Indian ocean without crossing the equator. Such was the theory upon which Portuguese navigators were allowed to feed their hopes until 1471, a few years after the death of Prince Henry. In that year, 1471, a voyage was made, the importance of which I was the first to point out. Portuguese ships had already reached the coast of Upper Guinea, where it runs for several hundred miles from west to

east. Here it seemed as if Mela's opinion was correct, and as if one might go on sailing eastward to the mouth of the Red Sea. But in 1471 two captains, Santarem and Escobar, went on and followed that coast till they found it turning to the south; and on they went till — first of all Europeans — they crossed the equator, and sailed five degrees beyond it, and still that African coast stretched before them steadily southward. It was thus made clear that Mela was mistaken, and it was possible that Ptolemy might be right. For aught they knew, that coast might keep running southward all the way to the pole, and even if that were not the case, one thing was clear: a route to Asia by sailing around Africa was going to be a much longer route than they had supposed. We can well believe that the prospect was discouraging. It was one of those interesting situations that make men stop and think. Now, if ever, was the natural moment for somebody to ask the question, whether there might not be some better and shorter ocean route to Asia than any that could be found by pursuing the African coast.

Now it was just about this time that Christopher Columbus seems to have found his way to Portugal. He was now between thirty and thirty-five, or, as many writers think, not more than twenty-five years old. A dozen or more towns

and villages have been claimed as his birthplace, but I see no reason for doubting his own explicit statement, made in a solemn legal document, that he was born in the city of Genoa. Son of a wool-comber in very humble circumstances, he had taken to the sea at an early age, as was natural for a Genoese boy. Somewhere and somehow he had learned Latin and geometry and as much of astronomy as that age knew how to apply to purposes of navigation. He had sailed to and fro upon the Mediterranean in merchant voyages, and had probably taken a hand in scrimmages with Turkish corsairs, which is the foundation for the ridiculous charge of "piracy" sometimes alleged against him by modern dabblers in history. His younger brother Bartholomew had led a similar life, and both had won a reputation for skill in map-making. In those days when Italian commerce, cut from its eastern roots by Turkish shears, was languishing, Italian skill and talent was apt to drift westward to Lisbon, and so it was with the brothers Columbus. Both were deeply interested in the problem of circumnavigating Africa, both sailed in more than one of the Portuguese voyages on that coast, and Bartholomew was in the first voyage that doubled the Cape of Good Hope in 1487.

Long before this his brother Christopher's scheme had been fully matured. I said a moment ago

that the disappointing voyage of Santarem and Escobar furnished the occasion for asking the question if some better method of getting to Asia could be found. Now observe the eloquence of dates. Those captains returned to Lisbon in April, 1472; and before June, 1474, that question had already been asked by the king of Portugal. The person of whom he asked the question was the greatest astronomer of that century, Paolo Toscanelli, of Florence; and Toscanelli's reply was, "Can there be a shorter route? Of course there can. If you steer westward straight across the Atlantic, you will find Asia much sooner than by sailing down by Guinea;" and he drew a map, giving his idea of the situation, and sent it to the king of Portugal. Now about the same time Columbus asked the same question of Toscanelli and got the same reply. Some critics have lately tried to make out an interval of six or eight years between the two letters. I have elsewhere argued that it cannot have been more than six or eight weeks. It was probably not later than September, 1474, that Toscanelli sent to Columbus his letter, the tone of which implies that Columbus had done something more than ask a question. He had not only asked about the shorter route, but expressed a desire or intention to undertake it. The astronomer's reply was full of enthusiasm; he strongly urged the undertaking upon Columbus,

and sent him a duplicate of the map which he had sent to the king of Portugal. Columbus kept this map and carried it with him upon his first voyage.

Now the question here at issue, and on which an appeal was made to Toscanelli, was not whether the earth is a sphere. That was assumed by all the parties. The question was simply as to the length of the voyage required to reach the coasts of China or Japan by sailing due west. Here the astronomer's reply was encouraging. He greatly overestimated the length of Asia. I suppose he must have misunderstood some of Marco Polo's Chinese measures of distance. At any rate he carried his Chinese seaports so far to the east as to bring them near California. As for Japan, he brought it into the Gulf of Mexico. This gigantic error was of the greatest possible aid to Columbus, as it turned out; but Columbus improved upon it. His theoretical measure of the earth's circumference was smaller than Toscanelli's, and when he put that astronomer's guess-work measure of Asia upon it, he carried Japan eastward even into the Atlantic, and held that you could reach it by sailing about two thousand five hundred miles due west from the Canary islands. This was not much longer than the voyage from Lisbon to the Guinea coast, and thus there could be no doubt as to the commercial advantage of braving the



OLD STATE HOUSE.—REAR.—COLUMBUS DAY.

unknown terrors of the voyage across the open ocean.

Such was the scheme which Columbus had to urge upon his fellow-men for eighteen years before he could get the means for carrying it into practical operation. Like many scientific theories, as first formed it was a fairly even mixture of truth and error; but he was peculiarly fortunate in this, that the truth and the error alike helped him. Some of the Lisbon geographers urged against him that his estimate of the length of Asia was excessive. In this they were of course right; but if their wisdom had prevailed, no westward voyage would have been made, and the unknown continent between Portugal and Japan would have remained unknown until some other occasion had been evolved.

There were many elements in the complex character of Columbus beside that of the scientific navigator. The crusading spirit was strong in him. Alike as a Genoese and as a Christian he hated the Turk, and it was quite to his credit that he did so. He was an idealist, a poetic dreamer, a religious fanatic, a man hard for some people to understand. Viewed as a whole, his scheme was somewhat as follows:

God's kingdom on earth was to come. The bounds of Christendom were to be enlarged, and the unspeakable Turk was to be crushed. Old

Crusaders had assailed the Infidel in front ; but he would outflank him. He would gain access to the wealth of the Indies by a new and short cut across the Atlantic waves never before ploughed by European keels, and with his share of the profits of this great commercial enterprise he would equip such a vast army as would drive the Turk from Constantinople and set free the Holy Sepulchre.

Such was the noble, disinterested idea of Columbus. His young friend Las Casas, the purest and loftiest spirit of the sixteenth century, so understood it and honored its author ; while modern writers, incapable of entering into the mood of a time so remote from our own, peck and carp at details wherein Columbus seems to offend their precious ideas of propriety, and wave him away with a Podsnap flourish which of course always ends the matter. He was weak, we are told ; he was selfish and avaricious, and after all he did not accomplish what he undertook to do. After all his fine promises he never set foot on the soil of Asia.

Well, it is part of the irony with which this world is governed, that the bravest and most strenuous spirits are apt to consecrate their lives to some grand purpose, in the pursuit of which they strive and faint and die ; and, after all is over, after death has sealed their eyelids and the



INTERIOR OF BOSTON THEATRE.—COLUMBUS DAY.

voice of praise or blame is for them as nothing, it turns out that they have done a great and wonderful thing; but that great and wonderful thing is so far from being the object to which their arduous lives were consecrated, that if they could listen to the praise which posterity lavishes upon them, they would be daft with amazement. Well, they would say, we never dreamt of this. These monuments that are reared to us amid all this pomp and ceremony, we do not comprehend their meaning.

So might Columbus feel if he could be brought back to earth and witness what is going on to-day in all parts of this western world. What has been accomplished, as the result of his voyage of 1492, is something of which he never dreamed. He never meant to discover a New World, and he died without the slightest suspicion that he had made such a discovery. He died in obscurity and disgrace because he had not done the thing which he had set out to do; he had entailed fresh expenses upon his royal patrons instead of guiding them to boundless riches. When he died at Valladolid, on Ascension Day, 1506, the annals of that town, which mention everything of local interest great and small, from year to year, take no heed of the passing away of that great spirit. It was left for the events of later ages to clothe with adequate significance the events of 1492.

It was not until this western continent became the seat of a high civilization that the significance began to be realized, and to reflect upon the memory of Columbus the glory of which he was defrauded in his lifetime. And it was long before the course of events had taught men this new lesson. A hundred years ago little heed was paid to the anniversary of the discovery of America; but in France, amid the spasms of the Revolution, a few prize essays were written, and what, do you think, was their general purport? It was generally agreed that the discovery of America had been an almost unmitigated curse to mankind, because it had led to greater wars—such, for example, as the Seven Years' War—than had ever been seen before. Only one benefit, said these humanitarians, had come from the discovery, and that was the use of quinine in averting fevers. But stay, said some of the prize essayists, to this general verdict of disparagement we can seem to see dimly one exception. Two or three million of English colonists are scattered along the coast of that unpromising wilderness; they have just won their independence; and in them rests the hope of mankind for the future of the western world. Theirs is the legacy of Columbus if they fulfil the promise with which they have started. Such was the purport of some of these ingenious prize essays a century ago. What will prize essayists

or centennial orators a century hence be saying here in Boston?

Fellow-citizens, it rests with us to determine the answer to such a question. When one reads of Saul who went forth to seek his father's asses and found a kingdom, one thinks of Columbus. But let the parable warn us. To Columbus we owe the fresh soil in which a nationality of the highest type has begun to be developed. Let us never forget that without the steadfast culture of the highest manhood in political life, the richest opportunities are no better than dust and chaff. The extension of God's kingdom on earth was the object nearest the heart of Columbus. It is our high duty and privilege to accept the legacy and defend it.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

DETAILS OF THE PROCESSION BY DIVISIONS.

ESCORT TO THE CHIEF MARSHAL.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry, Colonel W. M. Strachan
commanding.

STAFF.

Adjutant, Lieutenant Kelly; Surgeon, Major Devine; Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant O'Callaghan; Quartermaster, Lieutenant Nugent; Paymaster, Lieutenant Dobbins; Chaplain, Rev. Father Lee; Ninth Infantry band, 24 pieces, with field music, 40 pieces.

Non-commissioned Staff — Sergeant Major Donovan, Quartermaster Sergeant Hartley, Hospital Steward Dailey.

FIRST BATTALION.

Major Grady commanding.

Company B, Captain Murray and Lieutenants King and Desmond; 51 officers and men.

Company H, Captain Hayes and Lieutenants Flanigan and Mildrum; 61 officers and men.

Company C, Captain Sullivan and Lieutenants Crane and Maguire; 56 officers and men.

Company E, Lieutenants Sullivan and Foley; 57 officers and men.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major Donovan commanding.

Company G, Captain Regan and Lieutenants Wilmot and Sullivan; 56 officers and men.

Company K, Captain Shaughnessy and Lieutenants Gannon and Gallagher; 50 officers and men.

Company M, Captain Milton and Lieutenant Ganley; 52 officers and men.

Company F, Captain Joubert and Lieutenants Sands and Bowles; 54 officers and men.

THIRD BATTALION.

Major O'Connor commanding.

Company A, Captain Keefe and Lieutenants Quinlan and Rogers; 60 officers and men.

Company D, Lieutenants Crotty and Carey; 58 officers and men.

Company I, Captain Dowd and Lieutenants Dunn and Casey; 61 officers and men.

Company L, Captain Kane and Lieutenants Rice and Morris; 46 officers and men.

CHIEF MARSHAL AND STAFF.

Chief Marshal, General Michael T. Donohoe.

Chief Aid, Col. Fred B. Bogan.

CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS.

Edward Riley, Col. P. T. Hanley, Capt. J. G. Fennessey,
John F. Fitzgerald, Roger F. Scannell.

AIDS.

J. W. Fogarty,	M. F. Mondello,
Christopher J. Fay,	William L. Drohan,
J. M. Galvin,	John W. O'Mealy,
M. T. Callahan,	J. W. Pyne,
Capt. John M. Tobin,	John H. Buckley, Jr.,
Timothy J. Sullivan,	Martin Scanlon,
Francis X. Corr,	James A. Gookin,
Capt. John Malloy,	Thomas B. Harrington,
Neil McNeil,	William Mahoney,
Dr. John R. Slattery,	William J. Gallivan,
Patrick Doherty,	John B. Fitzpatrick, of Charles-
Senor E. Defeo,	town,
Jerome J. Pastine,	Frank J. Hogan,
B. J. Devine,	Capt. Dennis J. Gorman,
Martin J. Roach, Jr.,	Thomas H. Devlin,
B. Lamb,	John B. Fitzpatrick,
M. H. Dugan,	William P. Sullivan,
James O'Rourke,	Hon. E. J. Donovan,
John F. Callahan,	George J. Donohoe,
Eugene F. Donnelly,	T. F. Walsh,
F. J. McCarthy,	Dennis J. Linehan,
John Black,	Rev. Thos. F. Brannan,
Edward P. McDonough,	Rev. J. T. Gormely,
John A. Daley,	William McKenna,
E. A. Morrissey,	Senor G. Sindona,
D. H. Morrissey,	Hugh J. McGarvey,
Dr. P. J. Timmins,	Francis Turnbull,
Hon. J. A. Collins,	J. Edward Dowling,
Maj. P. E. Murphy,	L. H. Sullivan,
Thomas J. Lane,	Bryant J. Sweeney,
Michael J. Carroll,	John J. Linehan,
Joseph A. Ryan,	Luke Doogue,

John D. Burran,	John J. Mahoney,
Hon. J. A. McGeough,	M. H. Flynn,
James F. Aylward,	Francis E. Donohoe,
Robert Cox,	George H. Cavanaugh.
Senor O. Franzoni,	
Color Bearer, Peter J. Donaher.	

FIRST DIVISION.

(Color, Red.)

Chief of Division, Edward Riley.

AIDS.

James Conley, John F. Anderson, James F. Mahoney, Andrew
J. McDonough, Arturo de Filippo, Thomas H. Dignan,
William H. Breen.

Marshal and Staff of the Italian societies. Marshal, F. de
Fillippo; aids, Eugene Brogi, G. Ludelli, A. Resegari, A.
Consativi.

Naval Brigade Band, 20 pieces; E. N. Lafricain, Leader.
Societa di Mutuo Succarso E. Beneficenza, 250 men; Marshal,
Joseph Devato.

Reduci delle Patrie Battaglie, 20 men; Marshal, Alexander
Garbati.

Salem Cadet Band, 28 pieces; Jean Missand, Leader.
Society of Columbus, 150 men; Marshal, Jacob Ferretti.

Star of Italy Band, 25 pieces.

Bersaglieri Stella d'Italia, 100 men; Marshal, Dominico Birerti.

Italian Mariners, 14 men; Marshal, J. Pesce.

Figli d'Italia, 14 men; Marshal, Louis G. Bonugli.

Garibaldi Society, 35 men; Marshal, Frank Bellamarina.

Progresso Ed Auto Society, 75 men; Marshal, Alberti J.
Baery.

Fratelli Bandiera, 80 men; Marshal, Pietro Pantuso.

Suffolk Drum Corps, 7 men.

Italian Young Men's Benevolent Eating Club, 20 men; Marshal, Joseph Brogi.

Stella delle Calabrie, 75 men; Marshal, V. Pennini.

Purificatrice G. Washington, 85 men; Marshal, A. Martorano.

Roma Band, 27 pieces; Siotti Grovamy, Leader.

San Michele Arcangelo, 120 men; Marshal, Domenico Luciano.

Highland Band.

St. Michele Society, 120 men; Marshal, F. de Felippo.

San Antonio Society, 63 men; Marshal, A. Trauffoglia.

North End Junior Fife and Drum Corps, 20 men; J. D. Fay, Leader.

St. Louis Gonzaga Society, 55 men; Marshal, John Parchella.

Six carriages containing members of the Italian Committee.

Vasco da Gama Band, 25 pieces.

Massachusetts Portuguese Benevolent Society of Boston, 250 men; Marshal and Marshal of the Portuguese Societies, A.

F. Madeira; aids, F. A. Silvia, M. Nevis, T. Williams,

A. J. Emery, J. J. Grassie, J. J. Saffrino, J.

Ferrerra.

Minot Lodge, Portuguese Benevolent Association of Cohasset, 98 men; Marshal, George Jason.

Migrelli's National Band of New Bedford, 25 pieces.

Monte Pio Guards of New Bedford, 32 men; Colonel, J. B. Smith; Adjutant, S. T. Perry.

Monte Pio Portuguese Benevolent Society of New Bedford, 200 men; Marshal, Manual Costa.

Carriage with Viscount de Valle da Costa, Portuguese consul;

Don Isidoro R. d'Espina, Spanish Consul; Jean R. de Carvalleo and De Salles.

Carriage with the Brazilian Consul, Jayne M. d'Almeida, and John F. Perry.

Carriage with officers of the Monte Pio Society of New Bedford,
President Manuel Enos, Joseph F. Francis, Ernest S.

Mideiros, and John C. Metto, Jr.

Carriage with Joseph L. L'querra, William L. A. Francis,
Frank A. Silva, and Joseph Costa.

Portuguese Greneis Benevolent Society of Cambridge, 75 men.
Riverdale Brass Band, 22 pieces.

Acariana Portuguese Benevolent Society of Gloucester, 200
men; Marshal, Manuel Balcome.

Business Brass Band of Dighton, 22 pieces, A. T. Falvey,
Leader.

St. Anthony Portuguese Benevolent Society of Taunton, 58
men; Marshal, Louis Silva.

St. John's Young Men's Catholic Association, 100 men; Mar-
shal, E. R. Felix.

SECOND DIVISION.

(Color, White.)

Marshal, Col. P. T. Hanley.

Chief of Staff, Col. J. J. Barry.

STAFF.

John A. Daly, Capt. J. D. Casey, Dudley P. Hanley, Thomas
F. McGann, John F. Cronan, William M. McDonald,
Charles B. Hanley, P. Sheerin.

Natick Cadet Band, 40 pieces, P. L. Harris, Leader.

Montgomery Veteran Association, 125 men.

Emory's Band, 15 pieces, Jacob Emory, Leader.

St. Mary's Parish, Charlestown, 150 men.

Clergy in carriages.

Thomson-Houston Band, 25 men, J. J. Gillam, Leader.

Crescent Band of Waltham, 25 pieces, J. Smiley, Leader.

Marshal F. M. McCarthy and mounted staff of 50 men.

St. Augustine Cadets, 120 men, and float, representing Columbus before the throne of Spain.

First Regiment Fife and Drum Corps, 25 pieces, John Dunmore, Leader.

St. Augustine's Lyceum, Marshal, Thomas W. O'Rourke, 105 men.

Float representing the Landing of Columbus.

St. Augustine's Parish, South Boston, 800 men.

Boston Cadet Band, 30 pieces, J. Thomas Baldwin, Leader.

Catholic Union of Boston, 150 men.

Marshal, John W. McDonald.

Officers in carriages: Patrick Donahue, Rev. Bernard McCann, Rev. Father Cochran, Rev. Father Sullivan.

Cathedral Parish, 1,000 men.

Marshal, Nicholas J. Quinn.

Chief of Staff, Daniel J. Doherty.

Aids: T. J. Gately, Joseph Sheehan, P. Monahan, Daniel McSweeney, John J. Carroll, Daniel H. Flynn, Michael

Hovey, John J. Fox, J. M. Leahy, P. Dolan.

Cathedral Pioneer Corps, 42 men; Marshal, D. D. Driscoll.

Cathedral T. A. and B. Society, 200 men; Marshal, James P. Gorman.

Whittenton Band of Taunton, 25 pieces; B. W. Fullerton, Leader.

St. Patrick's Parish, Roxbury, 350 men; Marshal, Frank J. McGrath.

St. Patrick's Holy Name Society, 250 men; Marshal, M. W. Kelly.

Carriages containing Rev. James H. Gallagher, Rev. Charles Aiken, Rev. James Walsh, Mr. Patrick Farrell.

Malden City Band, 25 pieces; F. A. Josephs, Leader.

St. Mary's Parish, Endicott street, 1,100 men; Marshal, James Dashin.

Ashby Band, 30 pieces, F. A. Williard, Leader.

Marshal, Edward J. Flynn, and mounted staff.

St. Stephen's Parish, 700 men.

St. Stephen's T. A. and B. Society, 80 boys; Marshal, Thomas Devlin.

Clergy in carriages.

Young Men's Sodality, 200 men; Daniel E. Sheehan, Marshal.

Married Men's Sodality, 200 men; Marshal, Thomas O'Donnell.

Millis Cadet Band, 20 pieces, J. S. Warren, Leader.

Marshal, P. J. Callahan, and mounted staff of 25 men.

Sacred Heart Parish, East Cambridge.

Bedford Cadet Band, 25 pieces, A. T. Hartford, Leader.

Pioneer Corps, 100 men; Marshal, M. J. Connors.

Cadet Corps, 200 men; Marshal, Edward Graham.

Cambridge Cadet, Fife, Drum, and Bugle Corps, 12 pieces, C. N. Felt, Leader.

Father Mathew Temperance Society, 250 men; Marshal, Jeremiah Crowley.

Columbian Association, 500 men; Marshal, J. H. Ponce.

Maitland Band of Brockton, 25 pieces; Mace Gay, Leader.

Division 15, A. of H., 250 men; Marshal, John F. Donnelly.

Brockton Heights Band, 25 pieces, S. A. Chessman, Leader.

SS. Peter and Paul's Parish, South Boston; Marshal, John B. White, with staff of 25 Minutemen.

Married Men's Sodality, 125 men; Marshal, Edward J. Brougham.

Single Men's Sodality, 150 men; Marshal, John J. Feeney.

Concord Drum and Fife Corps, 25 pieces, Charles Byrou, Leader.

St. Aloysius Sodality, 200 men; Marshal, W. H. Barton.

Waltham Cadet Band, 25 pieces; C. C. Samuels, Leader.

SS. Peter and Paul T. A. Society, 60 men; Marshal, P. T. McKenna.

Clergy in carriages, Rev. Walter Brown and Rev. William Power.

Washburn Fife and Drum Corps.

Marshal, Charles J. McKenna, and staff.

St. Vincent's Parish, 400 men.

St. Vincent's Cadets, 250 men; Marshal, J. O'Neil.

Float representing 44 States.

Walpole Band, 25 pieces, John W. Vance, Leader.

Brookline Societies.

Marshal, Patrick Johnson.

Chief of Staff, J. D. Casey.

AIDS.

J. J. Cantwell, J. J. Powers, M. J. Carroll, D. F. Baxter,

J. J. McNamara, J. H. Burns, D. O'Neil, T. J. Kelley,

M. J. O'Hearn, J. F. Donovan, J. H. Manley, F. R.

King, J. F. Ryan, Frank Driscoll, C. F. Bowen,

F. T. Sullivan.

Carriages containing Rev. L. J. Morris, Rev. Father Butler,

James B. Hand, and John Meany.

St. Mary's Parish Society, 400 men; Marshal, James

Driscoll, Jr.

Holy Name Society, 150 men; Marshal, Owen Cary.

Brookline Union Drum Corps, 15 pieces, John Ryan, leader.

A. O. H. Division 1, 150 men; Marshal, J. H. Burns.

St. Mary's T. A. and B. Society, 70 men; Marshal, Thomas
Barrett.

Young Men's Catholic Association, 80 men; Marshal, Thomas
McCaffrey.

Float representing Columbus before the throne of Spain.

St. Lawrence Court of Foresters, 100 men; Marshal, John
Cook.

Levins' Band, 25 pieces, J. Levins, Leader.

St. Francis de Sales, Roxbury; Marshal, J. J. Madden, with a
mounted staff of 12.

Divisions 3 and 9, A. O. H., 350 men; Marshal, George Casey.

Parish Society, 800 men; Marshal, F. J. Sanders.

Brookside Associates, 100 men; Marshal, Thomas Clinton.

Armed Battalion Band of Post 15, G.A.R., 25 pieces; H. M. Bachan, Leader.

St. James' Parish Societies; Marshal M. A. Costello.

St. James' Cadets, 50 men; Marshal, M. Donohoe.

Young Men's T. A. and B. Society, 150 men.

Young Men's Sodality, 300 men; Marshal, J. M. Regan.

Married Men's Sodality, 120 men.

Two barges filled with children, and float with inscription,
"Columbus Led to Freedom's Home by Faith, Hope, and
Charity."

Nonpareil Cadet Drum Corps, 12 pieces.

Nonpareil Associates, 70 men; Marshal, Joseph J. Donovan.

St. James' Sunday-school, 200 men; Marshal, Col. Richard Cook.

Metropolitan Band of Boston, 25 pieces.

Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston College, 500
men; Marshal, James H. Hayes.

American Watch Company's Band of Waltham, 30 pieces,
W. C. Spary, Leader.

Church of the Immaculate Conception Society, 300 men;
Marshal, James T. Shield.

Boys' Sodality, 300 strong, under command of Rev. Father Buckley.

Guests in carriages, Rev. Father James and Rev. Father Lucas.

Light Infantry Drum Corps, 15 pieces, John Warren, Drum
Sergeant.

St. John's Light Infantry of Newton Lower Falls, 150 men;
Marshal, Joseph Monaghan.

Parish Committee in carriages: Daniel Warren, John Dolan,
Patrick Ryan.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Color, Blue.)

National Cadet Band of Boston, 30 men; M. T. Knight,
Leader.

City Point Catholic Association, doing escort duty for the
Marshal of the Division; ex-Senator Henry F. Naphen
commanding.

AIDS.

James L. Ford, Charles F. Slattery, M. F. Lehy, William
H. Lynch, Joseph B. McArdle, John F. Deegan, John
M. Sullivan, W. J. Barrett, 150 men.
Marshal, John F. Fitzgerald.
Chief of Staff, William J. McIntire.

STAFF.

Andrew W. Crotty, Dr. Patrick J. Timmins, John W. Dolan,
John H. Doherty, Dennis Caddigan, Thomas A.
Maloney, John J. Leary, James W. Barry,
Garret W. Scollard, Timothy W. Coakley.
Gate of Heaven Parish of South Boston.
Twelve men from Dahlgren Post 2, G.A.R., under command of
Captain J. W. Lowden, Escorting Marshal.
Marshal, Alderman Thomas W. Flood.
Honorary staff of 25 men; Frank T. Downing, Chief of Staff.
Gate of Heaven Horse Guards, 100 men; Major John
Haggety commanding.
Sodality of the Holy Name (single men), C. A. Buckley
commanding; 200 men.
Sodality of the Holy Name (married men), C. M. Walch
commanding; 250 men.

St. Joseph's Fife and Drum Corps, 10 men.

Boys' Sodality. — Colonel, James Murphy; Major, Eugene Sullivan. Company A. — Michael McDonough, Captain. Company B. — Joseph Murphy, Captain. Company C. — Walter O'Brien, Captain. Company D. — J. Manley Pieper, Jr., Captain. Company E. — William C. Murray, Captain. Company F. — Thomas Sullivan, Captain. Company G. — John McVey, Captain. Company H. — Charles Morris, Captain. Company I. — Edward Lally, Captain. Company J. — Walter Simmons, Captain. Company K. — Cornelius Murphy, Captain.

Carriages containing Rev. Father Johnson and invited guests.

St. Mary's Society of Cambridge.

Medway Brass Band, 20 pieces.

Marshal, H. E. McGoldrick.

Chief of Staff, Thomas Sinnott.

Rev. Thos. Scully.

Honorary staff of 20 men, mounted.

St. Thomas' Aquinas Temperance Cadets, two companies,

Maj. Timothy Brisoll commanding; Company A,

Captain, William Holden; Company B,

Captain, Daniel Carroll.

St. Mary's Parochial School; Company A, Captain, J. Sullivan;

Company B, Captain, J. Brozell; Company C,

Captain, Frank Mullen.

Father Scully's Gymnasium Class, Maj. Hugh J. Duffy
commanding; aids, John Smith, William P. Conness,

James H. Mullen, Henry Eagan, James

E. McKee, James V. Duffy,

Edward Carroll;

125 men.

St. Mary's Temperance Society of Cambridgeport, Capt.

John Dolan commanding; 80 men.

Dedham Brass Band, 30 men, Andrew Leonard, Leader.

Church of the Holy Rosary of South Boston.

Marshal, Councilman William J. Sullivan; aids, Rev. John J. McNulty, Dr. George Gavin, Councilman M. W. Norris, Henry Hogan, John Crotty, Peter Dugan, Patrick J. Knee.

Rosary Cadets: Company A, Captain, Cornelius Sullivan, 35 men; Company B, Captain, John Burke, 35 men; Company C, Captain, William Grimes, 35 men; Company D, Captain, John Tobin, 35 men; Company E, Captain, John Horan, 35 men.

Carriages containing standard bearer and invited guests.

St. Peter's Church of Meeting House Hill.

Marshal, James Graham; Chief of Staff, David Welch; aids, Hugh Dever, Richard Nagle, Edward A. Lapen.

St. Peter's Cadets; Company A, Captain, James Coughlin; Company B, Captain, James J. Morrison; Company C, Captain, William H. Kelly.

Pioneer Social Club; Captain, William Kirby, 100 men.

St. Peter's Temperance Cadets, 100 men; Company A, Captain, John Nelson; Company B, Captain, Joseph Prim.

Two carriages with Rev. Father Ronan, Father McGoldrick, and Father Glennan.

Two floats representing scenes in the life of Columbus.

Tally-ho containing members of the Dorchester Athletic Club.

Drag, driven by Frank Trainor, with friends.

Carriages containing invalid members of the Sodality, St. Thomas' Church.

American Brass Band, 25 men; H. F. Bradford, Leader.

Marshal, William P. Glennon; Chief of Staff, Thomas F. Curley; aids, Rev. Father John J. Moore, James B. Shea.

Temperance Cadets; Company A, Captain, W. J. Leonard;
 Company B, Captain, Charles P. Dolan; Company C,
 Captain, Michael Dolan; Company D, Captain, William
 F. Murray; Company E, Captain, Bernard Murray;
 Company F, Captain, Andrew Hankey;
 Company G, Captain, Thomas
 McDonald.

Parish of Our Lady of Perpetual Help.
 Marshal, Thomas Sproules; Chief of Staff, J. J. Cleary;
 aids, Michael Gillis, A. H. Cussick, A. J. Gormley,
 Edward Costello, Thomas Glynn, Harold Tracey,
 Mark Mulvey, Frank McCarthy, Joseph
 Hanley, Thomas Tobin, Patrick
 McCarthy.

Dickinson's Military Band of Hyde Park, 25 men; George
 Leeson, Leader.

Sodality of the Holy Family (married men), 900 men; John
 Cricker, Commander.

Young Men's Association of the Mission Church, Michael J.
 Costello, Commander, 300 men.

Five companies of scholars of parochial schools, under com-
 mand of James Lyons.

Floats containing men representing Columbus, Lincoln, Indians,
 and slaves.

Barge containing choir of little girls.

Carriages containing guests.

St. Joseph's Parish of Somerville; Marshal, William J.
 Flaherty; aids, John T. Malloy, Frederick H. Rafferty,
 Bernard McGrath, Peter J. Savage, Simon Connor,
 John F. Elkins, Patrick Farrell, Thomas Moran,
 Edward Fitzgerald, Thomas H. Baldwin,
 James A. McGuire, D. A.
 McPhillips.

- Columbian Field Band, 20 men; Edward M. Jenkins, Leader.
- St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Cadets, 180 boys, Lieut.-Col.
Fred J. White commanding; Adjutant, George T. Harris;
Major, W. J. Smith. Company A, Captain, John
McSweeney; Company B, Captain, John
Kirby; Company C, Captain, James
White; Company D, Captain,
John Thompson.
- Division 17, A.O.H., of Somerville, 25 men; Marshal, Phillip Caples.
- St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society, 68 men; Marshal,
Dr. John F. Gooch.
- St. Alphonsus Drum Corps of Rockland, 13 men; Robert
McDermot, Leader.
- St. Alphonsus Cadets of Rockland, 50 men; Marshal, Thomas
D. McCarthy; Captain, John F. Hammond.
- St. Alphonsus Society, 40 men.
- St. Mary's Ladies' Temperance Aid Society in barges, 36
ladies; Marshal, Miss Mary Lee.
- St. Catherine's Parish of Charlestown; Marshal, William
Keary; aids, C. P. Harrington, John F. McCarthy,
John Black, Dennis Connors, Michael Noonan,
Rev. Father Bolan.
- Sodalities and societies containing 400 men.
- Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, 80 men; Marshal,
Lomer Labeise.
- Carriages containing delegation from Society of St. Jean de
Baptiste.
- St. Columbkille Society of Brighton; William Cushman,
Marshal; aids, T. J. McLaughlin, Thomas Kelly,
Edward Carroll, Thomas Maguire.
- American Band of South Weymouth, 24 men; William Gray,
Leader.
- Society of the Holy Name, 400 men; President, William J.
Cashman in command.

FOURTH DIVISION.

(Color, Purple.)

MASSACHUSETTS CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Fitchburg Brass Band, 30 pieces, G. A. Patz, Leader.

Marshal, Capt. Jeremiah G. Fennessey, Past
High Chief Ranger.

Chief of Staff, Andrew M. Lanigan.

AIDS.

John P. Quigley, William F. Finneran, James N. Donovan,
Michael Donovan, P. M. Malley, D. F. Sullivan, John J.
Boyle, Michael Nolan, Thomas F. McCullough, William
Hosker, Thomas Desmond, John Hogan, Thomas Arthur,
J. J. McCarthy, James P. Lennon, Thomas Murray,
John O'Callaghan, Patrick A. Nolan, Alexander Thompson,
Patrick Gilmore, Lawrence Reade, Jeremiah D. Ford,
Nathan R. Flynn, John C. Carson, Thomas H. Duggan,
William Condon, John Doolin, Charles O'Brien, M. F.
Edwards, William T. Maloney, Joseph Wolter, Michael
Driscoll, William Barry, J. J. Herlihy, Stephen E. Fallon,
Robert T. Downing, Peter R. Mullen, F. F. Muldoon,
John Gillooly, Peter Murphy, A. F. Staples, G. A. Healy,
John B. Buckley, T. J. Moynihan, James F. Carens,
William H. Creighton, J. H. O'Toole, M.D., Patrick
O'Leary, Joseph Ready, P. A. McCarthy, William S.
Sullivan, C. T. Kerans, John J. McGuigan, M.D., P. A.
Doherty, J. B. Rooney, James F. Roche, James F.
McKenna, Patrick W. Maloney, John Vogel, Michael J.
Collins, Michael McBarron, John J. McCormack.

High Standing Committee of the Order in carriages; Hon. Owen A. Galvin, High Chief Ranger; James J. McLaughlin, High Vice-chief Ranger; James F. Supple, High Secretary-treasurer; P. A. Murray, High Senior Conductor; Hon. John P. Dore, High Junior Conductor; John T. Daly, High Inside Sentinel; John Hayes, High Outside Sentinel; Rev. Hugh Roe O'Donnell, High Chaplain; Joseph D. Couch, M.D., High Medical Examiner.

Past High Court Officers of the Order in carriages; D. F. O'Sullivan, P.H.C.R.; John H. Watson, P.H.C.R.; Philip Smith, P.H.C.R.; M. Edmonds, P.H.C.S.; J. J. Lanigan, P.H.F.S.; Jeremiah Sullivan, P.H.C.T.; John McLaughlin, P.H.O.S.; John J. McLaughlin, P.H.O.S.; R. Farrenkopf, P.H.O.S.; C. J. Hurley, P.H.I.S.; T. J. Dunn, P.H.I.S.; J. S. O'Gorman, P.H.J.C.; F. A. Strange, P.H.J.C.; J. R. McLaughlin, P.H.J.C.; J. C. Carson, P.H.S.C.; T. Donovan, P.H.S.C.; Edward Riley, P.H.S.C.

Taunton Military Band, 24 pieces, B. F. Seward. Leader.

Cathedral Court 1 of Boston, John T. Mahoney, Commander;
189 men.

Fenwick Court 3 of Boston, William F. Ready, Commander;
64 men.

St. Francis Court 4 of Roxbury, T. F. Crosby, Commander;
124 men.

Cheverus Court 6 of Boston, John A. Ryan, Commander; 106
men.

Sherwood Court 8 of Boston, Charles McCaffery, Commander;
159 men.

Richardson's Winthrop Brass Band, 25 pieces, A. W. Richardson,
Leader.

Leo Court 5 of East Boston, John Frank, Commander; 127
men.

Williams Court 19 of East Boston, James Douglas, Commander;
83 men.

St. Patrick's Court 7 of South Boston, George Fair, Commander;
45 men.

Fulton Court 12 of Boston, Henry T. Scanlan, Commander;
39 men.

Fitzpatrick Court 18 of Boston, Frank J. McFarland, Com-
mander; 54 men.

SS. Peter and Paul Court 15 of South Boston, Jeremiah H.
Bresnahan, Commander; 79 men.

Robert Emmet Fife and Drum Corps.

St. Peter Court 18 of Dorchester, James H. Dixon, Com-
mander; 94 men.

Mt. Pleasant Court 20 of Roxbury, J. Bogue, Commander;
85 men.

Charlestown Cadet Band, 20 pieces, C. L. Rickard, Leader.

St. Joseph Court 11 of Boston, Daniel A. Cronin, Commander;
141 men.

Qualey Court 32 of Woburn, John Maguire, Commander; 66
men.

Americus Court 34 of Boston, John J. White, Commander; 81
men.

St. Alphonsus Court 21 of Roxbury, John Leonard, Commander;
48 men.

Hyde Park Drum Corps.

St. Gregory Court 24 of Milton, Thomas P. Lodemy, Com-
mander; 78 men.

Erin Court 28 of Boston, James J. Madden, Commander; 94
men.

St. John Court 33 of East Cambridge, B. J. Brogan, Com-
mander; 72 men.

Lynn Brass Band, 25 pieces, E. L. Hatch, Leader.

Lafayette Court 14 of Lynn, M. S. Keenan, Commander; 92
men.

George Washington Court 85 of Lynn, J. B. McCallis, Com-
mander; 78 men.

Friendship Court 37 of Roxbury, J. J. Buckley, Commander;
45 men.

St. Joseph Court 38 of Roxbury, J. C. Fox, Commander; 42
men.

Benedict Court 39 of Somerville, J. B. McGonagle, Commander;
34 men.

Unity Court 45 of Bridgewater, John Condon, Commander; 54
men.

St. Augustine's Court 46 of South Boston, Thomas P. Curran,
Commander; 41 men.

Constantine Court 49 of Boston, J. T. Riley, Commander;
71 men.

Highland Court 52 of Roxbury, H. H. Collins, Commander; 28
men.

Carroll Court 57 of Jamaica Plain, William Rooney, Com-
mander; 57 men.

Rockland Brass Band, 25 pieces, Frank Sweet, Leader.

St. Thomas Court 29 of Brockton, P. A. McCarthy, Com-
mander; 202 men.

Brockton Court 82 of Brockton, ———, Commander; 71 men.

Stoughton Court 69 of Stoughton, James Byam, Commander;
80 men.

Avon Court 86 of Avon, Patrick McDonough, Commander;
41 men.

Sarsfield Court 48 of North Attleboro', William H. Rogers,
Commander; 90 men.

Gloucester City Band, 26 pieces, H. Adamson, Leader.

St. Anne Court 47 of Gloucester, William F. Cawley, Com-
mander; 104 men.

Phil Sheridan Court 71 of Newburyport, John J. Dum, Com-
mander; 91 men.

St. Jarlath Court 75 of Amesbury, ———, Commander; 58
men.

Danvers Court 84 of Danvers, ———, Commander; 50 men.

Bennett's Marine Brass Band, 25 pieces, C. W. Bennett,
Leader.

Holy Trinity Court 51 of Boston, George Wirth, Commander;
138 men.

St. James Court 54 of Boston, James F. Gleason, Commander;
68 men.

Charles River Court 55 of Watertown, J. D. Monahan, Com-
mander; 104 men.

Prospect Court 58 of Waltham, David Walsh, Commander; 43
men.

Middlesex Court 60 of Newton, James Cannon, Commander;
80 men.

Norwood Brass Band, 25 pieces, J. F. Boyden, Leader.

St. Catherine Court 62 of Norwood, R. E. Oldham, Commander;
61 men.

St. John Court 23 of Hyde Park, William Hennehy, Com-
mander; 63 men.

St. Raphael Court 26 of Dedham, John F. Barrett, Com-
mander; 44 men.

Robert Emmet Court 87 of Walpole, John F. Kiley, Commander;
36 men.

St. Lawrence Court 61 of Brookline, John Quirk, Commander;
104 men.

St. Columbkille Court 65 of Brighton, John J. O'Keefe, Com-
mander, 63 men.

Griffin Court 66 of Franklin, James H. Bevill, Commander;
61 men.

Canton Court 67 of Canton, Edward Murphy, Commander; 75
men.

Glenwood Brass Band, 22 pieces; F. Guillo, Leader.

Taunton Court 73 of Taunton, James O'Donnell, Commander;
149 men.

St. Michael Court 70 of South Boston, R. Dwyer, Commander;
44 men.

John Boyle O'Reilly Court 79 of New Bedford, James H. Miskell, Commander; 24 men.
 Gen. Sherman Court 80 of Plymouth, Henry S. Healey, Commander; 34 men.
 St. Malachi Court 81 of Arlington, T. J. Ahern, Commander; 34 men.
 John Henry Newman Court 83 of Everett, Charles H. Reagan, Commander; 33 men.
 Union Court 89 of Whitman, ———, Commander; 20 men.
 Avon Court 86 of Avon, Patrick E. McGunnigle, Commander; 30 men.

FIFTH DIVISION.

(Color, Green.)

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Chief Marshal, Roger F. Scannell.

STAFF.

Thomas A. Owen, John B. O'Higgins, John J. McCarthy,
 Peter Callan, Thomas H. Roberts, J. D. Doherty.
 County Delegate, John Dolan.

AIDS.

Larry Keefe, Patrick Boyle, Charles O'Donnell, W. McLaughlin.
 National Band of Boston, 25 pieces.

Suffolk County Division.

Division 1 of Boston — President and Marshal, Andrew Trahey;
 Aids, William Meagher, James Doherty, James McGon-
 agle, M. McLaughlin, 100 men.

Woburn Cadet Band, 12 pieces.

Division 2 of East Boston, John McCormack, President; Thomas Dolan, Marshal; 100 men.

American Fife, Drum, and Bugle Corps, 25 pieces, under J. B. Gardner.

Division 3 of Roxbury, B. D. Connolly in command; 58 men.

Division 4 of Boston, John Cassity in command; 50 men.

Suffolk County Band, 21 pieces.

Division 5 of Charlestown, Philip Nagle in command, with staff.

Division 10 of Chelsea, John Dacey in command; 60 men.

Division 11 of South Boston, M. J. Collins in command; 90 men.

Baldwin's Cadet Band, 22 pieces.

Division 12 of South Boston, W. F. Cassidy in command, Sarsfield Guards as escort; 250 men.

Hyde Park Cadet Band, 20 pieces.

Division 6 of South Boston, William McLeod in command and Chief of Division 6, 11, and 13; 200 men.

Cadet Drum Corps of Hyde Park, 18 men.

Division 7 of South Boston, Thomas Owens in command and also Adjutant of combined South Boston Divisions; 100 men.

Division 8. Military Division of Boston, Col. Charles McCarthy in command; 400 men.

Division 9 of South Boston, T. J. Murray in command; 50 men.

Norfolk County Division.

County Delegate M. J. Murphy, Marshal.

Bell's National Band, 25 pieces.

Division of Norwood, F. E. Hayes in command; 170 men.

Division 2 of Canton, P. F. Brady in command; 140 men.

Quincy Fife and Drum Corps.

Division 5 of Quincy, E. T. White in command; 120 men.

Division 7 of Brookline, Daniel O'Neil in command; 75 men.

Division 10 of Hyde Park, H. S. O'Brien in command; 90 men.

Division 11 of Dedham, John P. Cody in command; 40 men.

Essex County Division.

Broadway National Band, 25 pieces.

Division 7 of Lynn, James J. Lemmon in command; 200 men.



